SPAIN

Minister Figueras' Reply to the American Address of Recognition.

Cuba To Be Held as a Transatlantic Link in the Bond of Friendly Union.

Parliamentary Progress and Reform for Porto Rico.

Provincial Reaction Against the Present Plan of the Republic.

Castelar and the Ministry Complimented by the People of the Capital.

Democratic Demonstrations in Barcelona and Catalonia

French Reports of Communistic Clamor Against the Rights of Property.

President Thiers Not Officially Cognizant of the Fact Accomplished in Madrid.

Amadeus' Position at Lisbon and Foreign Naval Movements in the Tagus.

Returning Son.

King Victor Emmanuel to His

The Ex-Queen Maria Victoria Seriously Ill.

> TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID. Feb. 16, 1873.

The Spanish Minister, Senor Figueras, commenced his reply to United States Minister Sickles' congratulatory recognition of the Republic at the interview which took place vesterday, by stating that his grave official responsibility would overing the

whelm him were it not for such moments as the present, when the American Ambassador so eloquently conveyed "the robust voice of the American people in blessing and acclaimadvent of the republic which moderate energy achieved and prudence will preserve. If the United States is indebted to Spain for the discoverer of the American Continent, Spain is indebted to the United States as the founder of the new social order. Spain will remember the worthy example set her by the United States." Señor Figueras concluded with the following words:-"We hold in the New World an integral portion of territory, destined under the Spanish flag to serve as a connecting link between the two continents. In order that the Antilles may accomplish that mission and realize our civilizing objects we rely on Spanish energy and the strength of Spanish institutions."

The Antilles Insular Connection Idea To Re Maintained.

PARIS, Feb. 16, 1873. Señor Castelar has sent a desnatch to the Spanish residents in Paris which clearly intimates that the new government is resolved not to part with Cuba, and to keep the Spanish flag on a portion of American territory as a piedge of the refused. perpetual union of the Old and New Worlds.

Havana Corporate Allegiance to the New Regime.

MADRID. Feb. 16, 1873. During the session of the National Assembly yesterday Señor Salmeron. Minister of the Colonies, read an official telegram from the authorities at Havana, giving in their adhesion to the Republic. The Assembly thereupon adopted a resolve that it heard the announcement with joy.

The French President Not Officially Cognizant of the Fact Accomplished-Recognition from Paris Delayed. PARIS, Feb. 16, 1873.

As the manifesto of Senor Castelar to the foreign Powers has not yet reached Paris President Thiers has not recognized the Spanish Republic.

French Reports of Spanish Provincial Reaction-Progressive Ideas Even to Agricultural Communism.

PARIS, Feb. 16, 1873. Barcelona has hoisted the flag of the federative Republic. The authorities and troops maintain

It is apprehended that the question of ,a federa-

tive Republic will give rise to serious complications.

PRASANT CLAMOR FOR COMMUNISM IN PROPERTY. The peasants in Andalusia are clamoring for a division of property.

WHAT "YOUNG SPAIN" WANTS IN BARCELONA. The students of Barcelona demand liberty of instruction, the abolition of fees, and the removal of the troops from the new University buildings.

The Governor promises to ask the Ministry for these concessions. He explains that the University is occupied by the troops solely because it is a stragetic point.

DEMANDS OF THE CATALONIAN INDUSTRIAL RE-FORMERS.

The Catalonian workingmen are making demonstrations in favor of the release of conscripts in the army, and demand arms for the people, municipal self-government, shorter hours of work and

Mass meetings, attended by from three thousand to five thousand workingmen, have been held. Speeches were made in favor of the democratic republic, which were wildly cheered.

At one place the workingmen belonging to the International Society marched in procession through the streets.

MATERIAL AID. Several municipalities in Catalonia have dis-

tributed arms to the people.

MALAGA CURED OF ITS MALIGNANCY. The disturbances at Malaga were suppressed without bloodshed, and the city continues transmit

Parliamentary and Executive Progres The Situation at the Seat of Govern-MADRID, Feb. 16, 1873.

The National Assembly yesterday sauctioned an mnesty to all republican insurgents and offenders against the laws regulating the press. A government steamer has been sent to Minorca

to bring home the republican prisoners.

It is officially announced that General Pavia has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army in the north in place of General Moriones, who is recalled and detailed to his former post as director of cavalry.

Señor Oreuse will probably be chosen President of the Council of State.

THE PORTO RICO REFORM BILL. Debate on the reforms in Porto Rico will take place in the National Assembly on Monday. DISTINGUISHED DISSENTIENTS FROM THE POPULAR

DESTRE. It is believed that Admiral Topete and Senor Sagasta will leave Spain.

THE LIGHT OF LIBERTY AND LAW Señor Castelar's house was illuminated on Saturday night, and the Minister was serenaded. He made an eloquent speech, which was received with great enthusiasm.

THE CARLIST CAUSE.

Bourbonist Insult to the Insignia of Savoy-French Punishment

PARIS, Feb. 16, 1873. Some Carlist refugees at Nantes removed the Cross of Savoy from the escutcheon of the Italian Consul in that city. They were arrested and sub sequently expelled.

AMADEUS.

King Victor Emmanuel's Feeling Towards His Returning Son-The Ex-Queen of Spain Seriously Invalided.

LISBON, Feb. 16, 1873. It is stated that His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, being opposed to his son's abdication, at first refused to consent to the return of Amadeus to Italy, but sent word yesterday that, on reflection, he had relented and would be glad to receive his son again. HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY MARIA VICTORIA

The health of the ex-Queen of Spain is worse. Her Majesty is confined to her hed.

THE QUESTION IN PORTUGAL.

Cabinet Precaution for Frontier Protection-Senor Zorrilla On the Soil-Student Honor to the Spaniards.

LISBON, Feb. 16, 1873. The government has asked the Cortes to call out 9,000 men of the reserves to act as an army of preservation on the frontier.

The students peacefully paraded the streets of Coimbea vesterday in honor of the establishment of the Spanish Republic.

SENOR ZORRILLA ON THE SOIL Señor Zorrilla has arrived in Portugal.

MOVEMENTS IN TAGUS.

A British Squadron at Amadeus' Service-The Italian Fleet Not Yet Ar-

LISBON, Feb. 16, 1873. The British squadron in the Tagus has been placed at the disposal of the ex-King of Spain. The Italian fleet is expected to arrive in the

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Cuba Sale Subject Reported from an English Source.

LONDON, Feb. 17-6 A. M. A special despatch from Paris to the Dails Telegraph says France will attempt to compel Spain to sell Cuba, and that the United States had offered 2,500,000,000 francs, payable in two years, but Spain

ENGLAND.

Miners Again at Work-The Steamship Murillo-Count Bernstorff's Health.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 17-6 A. M. Four thousand miners have resumed work in Count Bernstorff passed a restless night.

THE MURILLO. Despatches from San Fernando report that the steamship Murillo has been released, and suffered to depart.

FRANCE.

Capital Conviction for Terrible Offences-Public

Opinion of the Sentences.

PARIS. Feb. 16, 1873. The trial at Doual of the men accused of rape and murder has terminated in a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at hard labor, the longest term be-

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB.

The journals generally express dissatisfaction at the lightness of the punishment.

ITALY.

Carnival Pleasures in the Capital.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Feb. 16, 1873 The carnival was brilliantly inaugurated in this city. The streets were filled with crowds of

BELGIUM.

Harbor Enlargement and Works of Public Improvement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ANTWERP, Feb. 17, 1873. The Common Council of Antwerp have voted \$40,000,000 to enlarge the docks and construct piers.

TURKEY.

Imperial Commission of a Grand Vizier.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Peb. 16, 1873. Essad Pacha, late Minister of War, has been appointed Grand Vizier.

AFRICA.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, Feb. 16, 1873. The Portuguese men-of-war Livion and Sagris have been despatched to Loanda with reinforce

CURA.

Amadeus' Abdication Announced in Havana Prices Unsettled and the Gold Preminm Advanced-General Ceballos Proclaims and Adheres to the Republic-A Mission to Madrid-Hints to the Treasury Officials-The Slavery Interests

> and the New Regime. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 14, 1873. The news of the ab lication of King Amadeus and the proclamation of the Spanish Republic was pub-

It had the immediate effect of unsettling business and of advancing the premium offered for gold to 23 per cent, but there were no sellers. EXECUTIVE ACCEPTANCE OF THE CHANGE OF GOVERN

General Ceballos will issue a proclamation on the new condition of political affairs, declaring that everything will remain as hitherto respecting Cuba's relations with Spain; and he, as well as the other Spanish officials, will obey whatever government is constituted in Spain. The most intense excitement exists among the people; the city. however, is tranquil, and as yet there are no indications of any disturbances.

A Mission for Conference in Madrid. HAVANA, Feb. 15, 1873.

Señor Olivarez, the Political Secretary, safled to day for Spain to confer with the government.

LOCAL AGITATION-THE TREASURY SYSTEM. Thousands of circulars were distributed yesterday containing a picture representing the voiunteers shooting a man in the back. They were addressed by the loyalists to the robbers of the public treasury. The circular demands the nunishment as traitors of employee and merchants engaged in smuggling, and calls upon the people to guard against the intrigues of a few smugglers who are attempting to induce the Intendente to relax his vigilance. The document further says the financial situation is bad, and it is necessary that much of the paper now in circulation should be withdrawn, substituting gold therefor. The remedy, it concludes, for these evils pointed out is a simple one, but necessaryto shoot those guilty of fraud upon the treasury, irrespective of color or condition of the person so offending, and invokes General Ceballos to apply

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC. General Ceballos has issued his expected proclamation, enjoining obedience to the government proclaimed by the Cortes. The proclamation concludes with the publication of the names of the

the remedy, if he intends to deserve well of the

new government of Spain, and a telegram from the Minister for the Colonies.

Havana continues tranquil. The Diario has only a few words to say upon events now happening in Spain, the Voz de Cuba still less and the Constancia nothing whatever.

The idea of a republic does not please a majority of the slave owners. Sey do not make any demonstration, but are evidently disappointed.

TRADE. Business is entirely suspended, merchants re fusing to sell exchange.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-A good deal of attention has lately been given to a bill introduced by Mr. Patterson, of this city, looking to a change in the present school organization There is no subject upon which the public mind is so sensitive as that which concerns the education of their children. It is not a question of politics and the sooner this is understood by our legislators and those interested in and opposed to the contemplated change in the school system the sooner we shall arrive at a satisfactory result.

Any one who will examine the constituent elements of the Boards of Public Instruction and the local Trustees will perceive at once that some change is demanded. Under the rule of Tammany ne of the very worst men have crent into nower. and now wield considerable influence in the management of our schools and the appointmen of our teachers. The Trustees in a great many instances are entirely unqualified for the duties with which they are charged, and the sacredness of which they fail to comprehend. Some of the Com-

which they are charged, and the sacredness of which they fail to comprehend. Some of the Commissioners are equally unfit to fill the high stations to which they have been appointed. But in our cforts to correct these evils and to cast the unworthy from the control of our school system we must have a care lest we overdo the work.

Our schools are the property of all, and all should be made to feel that they have an equal interest in their growin and expansion. When the present school act was passed, in 1899, grave and serious charges were made by the leading daily newspapers against the old organization and the one to which Mr. Patterson's bill would have us return. It was said then that a great many irregularities prevailed in the management, not alone in the extraordinary amounts set down under the head of "incidental expenses," but also in the manner in which supplies for the schools were contracted for—the Board at that time not dealing with the publishers of books directly, but with an agent who, no doubt, received a liberal commission for his work. If our schools are to be placed under the same law as that by which they were governed from 1864 to 1869 some provision ought to be made to guard against the possibility of any complaint like the foregoing. Change in the organization is not sufficient. The general school law should be amended and simplified. The appointment of teachers should be vested in the Central Board, with the right to transfer deserving teachers from one district to another whenever it is deemed for the public good. The powers and duties of the with the right to transfer deserving teachers from one district to another whethever it is deemed for the public good. The powers and duties of the Trustees should be made to harmonize with the powers and duties of the Central Board, and some general provision, absolutely denying appropriations of moneys to any school or charity not under the control of the Board of Education should be inserted, any school in Majing to incompare these serted. Any school law failing to incorporate these propositions will fall short of giving general satis-nation. We must be sure that in getting rid of on-set of bad men we do not fall into the hands of

netion. We must be sure that in getting rid of one set of bad men we do not fall into the hands of another.

The discussion which took place on this subject before the Joint Committee on Literature of the Senate and Public Education of the House about a week ago was far irom edifying. It was simply a personal squabble, disgraceful to those who took part in it. One set of figures was appealed to by one side and denied by the other, while another set of figures was appealed to by one side and denied by the latter and denied by the former; and so it continued until the country members became so mystified that they knew much less about our schools after the "discussion" than before it, if that were possible.

A morning journal, in recommending a change, gives as a reason thereter "the fact that the schools, under its (the Board of Public Instruction) present control, have decreased in attendance." It says:—"The average attendance during 1883 was \$6,154; the average attendance from 1868 to 1872 of 3,900." It does, but it proves nothing, because it is not the fact. We have before us the average attendance of pupils from 1866 to 1872, and we propose to analyze it. In this analysis we shall leave out of the calculation the year 1899, for the reason that the old Board continued in office to May of that year, at which time the new Board of Public Instruction came into power. It is therefore difficult to say which is responsible for the attendance. We shall take, however, the years 1896, 1872 and 1852, during which the present Board of 1870, 1871 and 1872, during which the present Board of 1870, 1871 and 1872, during which the present Board of 1870, 1871 and 1872, during which the present Board of 1870, 1871 and 1872, during which the present Board of 1870, 1871 and 1872, during which the present Board of 1870, 1871 and 1872, during which the present Board of 1870, 1871 and 1872, during which the present Board of 1870, 1871 and 1872, during which the present Board of 1870, 1871 and 1872, during which the present Board of We shall take, however, the years 1866, 1807 and 1868, three years in which the old Board had full sway, and compare the attendance with that of 1870, 1871 and 1872, during which the present Board have had charge of the schools. The records show that during the former three years the average attendance was \$1,756, and during the latter \$6,164. The paper referred to made its great blunder in not including the attendance of the new Normat School, which was organized in 1870 and which collected into one institution the various supplementary classes which up to that time were found scattered in nearly all our first class public schools. It also falled to take note of the attendance at the Model Primary or Training School in St. Mark's place. It is an undeniable fact that the average attendance is larger this year by 2,250 than it ever was before, and that for the last three years it bears the marks of a healthy, natural growth. meet the approval of all good citizens and be at-tended with beneficial results to our school sys-tem. Mr. Patterson's bill does not meet the re-quirements of the case, and our citizens ought to take the matter out of the hands of the politicans and prepure a bill which will stand the test of time

nd raise our schools from the slough of politics. NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1873. KNOWLEDGE.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 1873 Caldwell's Case Ready for the Senate, Mr. Caldwell's case will be presented to the Senate to-morrow by the Committee on Committee on Privileges and Elections is an esa-borate report, which has been signed by Semstors Morton, Alcorn, Hill and Trumbuil. and to which no minority argument is appende by Senstors Carpenter, Anthony and Logan, although they dissent from some of the positions taken. The severity with which the witnesses are criticised disarms the report of its harshnes towards Mr. Caldwell, and he declares that, if his seat is declared vacant by the Senate, he will re turn at once to Kansas and ask a re-election by

Lobbying to Save the Victims of Credit Mobilier. The lobby have shaken hands over a co ecure Ames, Brooks, Colfax, Dawes and the rest of the alphabet of Credit Mobilier speculators from expulsion or censure. Learned! lawyers, played out politicians, impecunious ex-Congressi lous reporters are purring around Poland and making much of McCreery. Whether they can thus hoodwink justice and shelter criminals re-

Mem. for the Treasury Watch Dog. Edmunds, of Vermont, behaved bravely on saturday afternoon in guarding the Treasury against a set of greedy hounds who are endeavor ing to get within its portals. He will have to be vigilant, however, or some of the subsidy, land grabbing or other schemes will be tacked on some riation bill and slipped through.

No Necessity for a Session in March.

Although only two weeks remain of the present Congress this time is considered sufficient for the transaction of the requisite public business, be sides acting on the reports of the special committees, including those affecting the character of members of Congress, and also the reports or the Caldwell, Clayton and New Orleans cases. Both branches will meet an hour earlier than hereofore, and also hold evening sessions A General Order of the War Department requires that in advertising for contracts for supplies of animais or of forage for military posts the

onditions of competition should be always such as to open to settlers, farmers and stock-raisers, near the point of delivery and consumption of the suppues needed the opportunity of selling their products directly to the United States in such quantities as may be convenient and advantageous for both parties. The supplies are as far as practicable to be procured at first hands, and army officers are instructed accordingly.

The Sub-Treasury Defalcation-Report of the House Select Committee-General Hillhouse Exonerated.

The Select Committee of the House, in their re port of the defalcation of J. J. Johnson, lately in harge of the Stamp Division of the Assistant Treasurer's Office in New York, say it would have een a cause of surprise had the investigations of the committee justified the adoption of an opinion imputing the criminal act to the want of vigilance the incapacity, or to any other cause implying official infidelity on the part of the Assistant Treasurer. They unbesitatingly exonerate him from any fault which could cause to be justly assigned to him a share in the responsibility for the loss sustained, and they heartily concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that the law already offered for its consideration should be enacted by Congress relieving General Hillhouse from any pecuniary guilt in connection with the robberies of revenue stamps or of their proceeds by his late unworthy subordinate. committee most earnestly recommend, as the direction of greater security to public moneys that the punishment of all Treasury delaulters be greatly increased, and that in no case of conviction upon clear proof of guilt should the pardoning power be exercised in behalf of those who steal public noneys. They also recommend that stockbrokers who knowingly violate the law by dealing with government employes should be prosecuted with greater rigor than has marked the conduct of such proceedings in the past. They are gratified to report that from amdavits of the present employés in the Sub-Treasury in New York they are satisfied none of them have been tempted to hazard their positions and happiness by stock

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Beds-The Steamer George S. Wright Missing.

Edward Meehan was fatally stabled to night by dward Percy. Meehan was trying to put Percy ont of his saloon, when the latter drew a knife and plunged it into Mechan's left side. Percy is under

Regarding the Modoc troubles all is reported quiet. General Gillem's headquarters are at Dorris ranch, where he is waiting the result of the peace conference with the Modocs.

The steamer Gussie Teliar arrived from Portland,
Oregon, to-day, but brought no news.

The steamer George S. Wright is missing. The
Gussie Teifar will sail immediately in search of her
There are eighteen passengers on board the missing steamer, among whom are Major Walker,
Paymaster of the army, and wife.

BORDER RUFFIANS. A Party of Roughs "Running" Towns

in Kansas Get Run Themselves. Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16, 1873. The Kansas City Journal of yesterday has advices from the western border of Kansas to the effect that a party of roughs entered the town of Sargeant, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and amused themselves by shooting in people's windows and otherwise disturbing the Next day they attacked a saloon keeper named Christopier Gibson, who shot and killed two of them, named Wright and McClellan, and wounded another called Jack. The remainder of the party then left and went to Dodge City, where they undertook to run the town. On Sunday night the citizens formed a vigilance committee and killed two of the roughs, one named Charles Hill and the other known as Antelope.

KNOCKING DOWN.

Arrest of Dishonest Railroad Em CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1873,

About three months ago the suspicions of the officers of the Pan Handle Railroad were aroused that employes between here and Pittsburg were plundering the company by re-selling tickets Detectives were set at work, and yesterday first arrest was made in the person of W. M. Russell, a conductor, of this city, and others arrests of suspected parties will be made at once. It is alleged that six conductors and eleven outside parties are implicated. It is supposed the swindle has been going on two years, and that swindle has been going on two years, and that the road has lost \$40,000 yearly thereby. The mode of operating was for the conductor to take up a ticket without punching it, and send it to an agent to be resold. Detectives purchased twenty-five such tickets from agents at various points. The conductors were closely watched and several of them were observed to omit the punching process, and these tickets were afterwards purchased of agents employed by the conductors in various cities to resell. There were kientified by the detectives from private marks. The extent of the combination for reselling tickets is not known.

PRINCE BISMARCK. A Curious Rumor Concerning the German Chancellor, Via St. Louis. Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16, 1973.

The Democrat to-morrow will publish an extract from a private letter from Berlin which says the indisposition is owing to numbers of poisoned letters he has received. He is so troubled with dizziness that he scarcely leaves the house, and his wife, who always resus correspondence with him, is suffering from an unaccontable fee-bleness. The palace has been closed during the entire Winter on this account, and neither Hismarck nor his wife have, participated to the Court feativities at all. report is quite prevalent that Bismarck's continued

THE MODOC MURDER, TRS.

Arrival of the Peace Commissioners at the Seat of War.

OREGON'S PROTEST AGAINST PEACE

Strong Letter from Governor Grover to the Commissioners.

THE MCDOCS COLD-BLOODED MURDERERS.

Captain Jack Making Things Lively-Burning a Log Mut in View of the Treops.

Via ASHLAND, Feb. 15, 1873. General Gillers and staff and the HERALD Con missioner left Lost River Camp at noon to-day and rode over here, where they found General Canby, Commander of the District of the Pacific, and staff who had just arrived from California, via Jackson

By appointment of the Secretary of the Interior the Commission to arrange peace with the Modec Indians, comprising Messrs. A. B. Meacham, Jesse Applegate and Samuel Case, were to meet at Link ville on February 15.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PRACE COMMISSION The Commission met at four o'clock P. M Present-Jesse Applegate and Samuel Case, Mr. Jesse Applegate in the chair. On motion of Mr. Samuel Case, Mr. O. P. Applegate was appointed

clerk of the commission. The following communication was then received from the secretary of the Governor of Oregon and read by Mr. Jesse Applegate:-

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON PROTESTS. STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SALEM, Feb. 10, 1873. TO THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO CONCLUDE

PRACE WITH THE MODOC INDIANS GENTLEMEN-As the State of Oregon is deeply interested in the results of the pending Indian Special Commission I desire to express to you a few suggestions bearing upon the subject about to engage your attention. From official reports made to me, and from other reliable information, it appeared conclusively established that

THE MASSACRE OF RIGHTEEN CITIZENS OF OREGON on the 29th of November last, was committed with out provocation and without notice-cutting and shooting men down in cold blood at their house and in their fields one by one as they were foundby Indians who had not been attacked the soldiery nor otherwise molested, and wh could not speak our language, and were personally acquainted with their victims. The ho and farms of the slaughtered settlers were upon lands to which the Indian title had long since been extinguished by treaty. These acts I hold to be deliberate and wilful murder. Over such offences I conceive the civil authorities of this State con stitute

THE ONLY COMPETENT AND FINAL TRIBUNAL "I desire, therefore, to protest, on behalf of the State of Oregon, against any action of the Commission which shall purport to condone the crimes of the Modocs or compound their offences. The people of Oregon desire that the murderers shall be given up and be delivered to the civil authorities for trial and punishment. As to the lands on Lost River, which some have suggested should be SURRENDERED TO THE MODOCS

as a peace offering, allow me to say that these lands lie wholly within the State of Oregon, and within the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon; that the Indian title to these lands was extinguished by treaty, fairly made through the Oregon Superintendeacy, be tween the Modocs and the general government, on the 14th day of October, 1864. They have been surveyed under the direction of the Surveyor General of Oregon, and the surveys were long since approved by the General Land Office. These lands have been extensively taken, and are now occupied by bona Ade settlers under the homestead and pre-emption laws of the United States. The Commission will, therefore, have no more power to declare

A RESERVATION ON LOST RIVER under these settlements to make the same basis of peace with those Indians than they have to provide for their establishment on any other settled portion of this State. For the interests of Southern Oregon and for the future peace of our confidence that the project of a reservation on Lost River will not be entertained by the Commis sion, and that the Modocs will either consent to return to their own reservations or to be assigned to bounds beyond the settlements. With great re-

spect, I am your obedient servant,
"L. F. GROVER, Governor of Oregon." On motion the letter was

LAID ON THE TABLE. Owing to the absence of Mr. A. B. Meacham, the Commission adjourned to meet at Van Bremer's Ranche, on Monday, February 17. There is a very strong feeling in Oregon against peace, and especially against locating these In-

dians on the Lost River strip of land, as the settlers

declare the country will not be safe with the Modocs in the neighborhood. General Canby, General Gillem, the officers at tached to their staffs, Messrs, Jesse Applegate and BERALD correspondent leave to-morrow morning for Van Bremer's Ranche, forty miles distant,

CAPTAIN JACK LIVELY. A party of four or five Modocs, out on a scont. burnt Dennis Crowley's log hut on Friday evening. General Gillem saw the smoke from the Lost River Camp, and sent out a detachment of cavalry to in vestigate the matter. They found the house in ruins and the tracks of Indians, but it was too dark to follow them up. In the morning another party of cavairy were sent out, but the Indians had taken refuge in their stronghold in the lava beds.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17-1 A. M.

The northeast wind, with rain or snow, con tinue during Monday morning in New England, followed by clearing weather on Monday evening for the Middle States winds backing to northwest, with clearing weather in New York and clear weather on Monday atternoon in Virginia; for the Southern and Gulf States westerly winds and pleasant weather; for the Upper Lakes light winds and pleasant weather. Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, New York, New London, Boston, Portland, Me., and Cape May.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thezmometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald, Building:-1872, 1873.

1873. 1872. 29 3:30 P. M. 34 28 6 P. M. 34 29 9 P. M. 30 35 12 P. M. 28 12 M. 31%
Average temperature yesterday 31%
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 28%

THE OHIO RISING.

Forty Feet of Water at Cincinnati-A Tremendous Flood Expected.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Peb. 16, 1973. The present indications are that the Ohio River especially the lower portion of it, will have a tre nencous flood. News from nearly all its tributaries report them full and rising here. Ram has teen falling more or less for thirty-six hours, and at eleven o'clock to-night there is still a slight ramfall. The river is nearly forty feet high here and is rising rapidly.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Preparation for an Imperial Coronation-Shipwrecks-Feeling Against Foreigners-Diplo mats at Audience with the Mikado and Empress-Provincial Troubles-Amer-

ican Fealty Renounced-Dangerous Females Beheaded-Military Conscription.

TELEGRAPA TO THE NEW YORK HERALB

8.1N FRANCISCO, Feb. 16, 1673. The steamer Japan, which arrived here yester-day afternoon, brings Hong Kong dates to the 24th of January.

PALACH PERPERATIONS.

Great preparations were making at that time for the coronation and accession of the Emperor. SHIPWRECES. No imerous wrecks in the China Sea are reported. amor ig them the steamship Sedan and bark Lillian

NATTVISM. There are appleasant rumors of astagitation against foreigners being semented in the province

of Sham ung.

The Japan Gazette of Januady 23 says the articles which are to represent Japan at the Austreen Exhibition were displayed in Yashika, is the castle, during December last. They form a decidedly interesting collection.

Emperor gave as audience on New Years to the foreign representatives. A short congruen-latory address was read by the Italian Minister on behalf of the diplomatic corps, which was graciously replied to by His Majesty. On the 10th of January the Empress gave an au-

COURT AUDIBNORS.

dience to Mrs. Delong and Mme. Butzow, wives respectively of the American and Russian Min-Her Majesty expressed herself-delightes at boing

allowed to bestow such honor. EXECUTIVE ANXIOTY. There has been much political disquie the last four or five weeks, and that, togother with some disturbances in the country, have produced great-

anxiety. POPULAR OUTBREAK ... Troubles have broken out in the Owal's Kin-Kinsin districts. December 20 nearly forty thousand men assembled in and attacked and destroyed the village of Funio, levelling to the ground the houses of officials. Some of the wealthy families fied to the village of Youdroukh When the principal officers of Owake-Kin went to the rictors and attempted to reason with the headers they were assaulted, some of them being killed and

others wounded. EXECUTION OF PEWATER Two women were beheaded on the 22d Décember at Tobe-one for committing arson at Kanganwa. the other for strangling her husband.

RENOUNCING HIS PLAG.

Mr. Peshine Smith, adviser on International law o the Japanese government, has renounced his ... nationality as a citizen of the United States. PROGRESS The streets of Yokohama are to be lighted with ras. The residents have consented to be taxed

that the necessary funds may be raised for the

The text of an imperial proclamation has been published by the local authorities giving notice that in the event of Japan being at war the young men of all classes-husbandmen, mechanics, tra ders, as well as the semoural-will be called upon

A MURDERER SENTENCED. CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16, 1873; At Waukegan yesterday Judge Williams sen-tenced Christopher Rafferty to be hanged on Fra-day, March 7, for the murder of Meara.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Buyard dull; prices nominal. Owing to the declines in exchange at the beginning of the week and the news from Seain, there has been small business. Sales of the week 4,000 boxes. Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 27,000 boxes and 16,000 bluds. Receipts of the week in this Exports of the week from Havana and Matanzas, 20,000 boxes and 1,000 bhus, including 11,000 boxes and all the hogsheads to the United States. Clayed molasses 6 reals per keg. Molasses notineal; Museovado, 6 reals. Bacon quiet and stendy at \$10 a \$15 5. Butter quiet but firm. Flour firm at \$17 50 a \$18 25. Hams steady, Laffd week; in kegs. \$16 75; in tims, \$23 59 a \$24 59 per quintal. Polatoca \$16 75; in tims, \$23 59 a \$24 59 per quintal. Polatoca \$16 75; in tims, \$23 59 a \$24 59 per quintal. Polatoca \$16 75; in tims, \$23 59 a \$24 59 per quintal. Polatoca \$16 75; in tims, \$23 59 a \$24 59 per quintal. Polatoca \$16 75; in tims, \$23 59 a \$24 59 per quintal. Polatoca \$16 75; in tims, \$23 59 a \$25 59 a \$10 per bbl. Navai Stores scarce and in demand. Coal oil in tims in fair demand at \$4 50 a Lumber in laft demand; while pine, \$35 a \$40; pine pine, \$37 a \$3. Box shocks in fair demand at \$40 a \$10 per \$10 per

molasses at outports, \$3 25. Is Life Worth Fifty Cents! If it is, and a hard cough is convulsing your lungs, send out instantly for a bottle of HALE'S HONEY OF HORE. HOUND AND TAR, which will immediately relieve you

and avert all danger.

Oh' ah' O' O' O'-It it the jumping toothache you have? Yes. Then PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS will cure it in sixty seconds. A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
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A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boeram street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 8 to 9 P. M. Angell's Turkish Baths, 61 Lexington avenue.—Appetize and Invigorate before breaking: Re-resh and Vitalize before dinner; Soothe and Tranquilize before retiring; best ventilation; highest temperature; sest shampooting; no gratuities. Ladies day and evening. Jendemen every day and all night.

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